HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE AND COMMERCIAL Re-view. Published Monthly. Vol. VIII. No. I. Janu-ary, 1342. New-York; Freeman Hunt, 142 Fulton-st. This is the opening number of the Eighth Volume of this Commercial Magazine; and we have thus long delayed a notice of it in the hope that we should have space to present more fully than we have done hitherto, not only the claims which it possesses upon the mercantile community, but the necessity which is felt throughout society, and especially by the merchants of our principal cities, for a standard work of precisely this class. There is no man engaged in the pursuits of active life. professional or mechanical, who does not frequently feel the need of some comprehensive book of reference to which he may look for accurate statistics of every thing connected with his own country, and records of the prominent transactions and commercial progress of all the principal nations of the earth.

But most urgently of all is this need felt by the Merchant, whose prosperity is identified with the welfare of the Commerce of the country, and who, from the necessity of his position, must feel an interest in promoting information on all subjects connected with the wealth, greatness and happipess of the land. The day has long gone by when an ignorant man can be a successful merchant.-As the extent and influence of commercial pursuits have increased, the necessity for a wider and more thorough mercantile education has increased also. A mere tact for accumulating dollars and cents, an ingenuity for overreaching the honest and unwary, though it may even yet occasionally (though by no means surely) make a man wealthy. cannot confer upon him the character of an honorable, intelligent merchant. For this a thorough cultivation, a wide knowledge, and a stern adherence to principle, are of absolute necessity. The profession now embraces a more varied knowledge, a more general information of the soil, climate and production of all lands, of the history, political complexion, laws, languages and customs of the world, than has ever before been considered necessary. There is every reason why the merchants of the United States should especially aim at this nobler developement of mercantile character. Our Commerce, though already most widely extended, is yet in the full vigor of its youth, and is rapidly and surely progressing in the field of its conquests and achievements. It should not therefore be suffered to depend for its extension and character upon men of narrow minds and of limited intelligence; but all engaged in its multifarious pursuits, should aim to make themselves familiar with its principles, with the laws which govern its developement, with the provisions of law for its security, with the extent of its relations, and all the facts in any way connected with its operations. A great portion of the Civil Law is framed with direct reference to the interests of Commerce, and in a thousand ways it continually connects itself with other departments of human

The Merchants' Magazine was started in 1839 for the express purpose of furnishing to the mer chants throughout the United States a work which should present to them, conveniently arranged and carefully digested, all the information upon Commerce and the various departments connected more or less directly with it, which their position and profession demanded. This has been done in a manner, we feel warranted in pronouncing, far superior to any thing of the kind ever published in this country or in England. The success which has attended its publication in this respect has been all that its warmest friends could desire. The Commercial statistics, which have been compiled with extraordinary care and industry for its pages, have become celebrated for their accuracy, and the work is quoted as a standard authority by all our Departments of the State and National Governments. It is frequently referred to and quoted by Mr. WEESTER in the celebrated Commercial Report which he prepared last year, and the Secretary of the Treasury also has frequently cited statements from its pages as marked with all the accuracy and reliability of official documents. It s regularly taken by the various departments of the French Government, and regarded by them all is authority of undoubted correctness and entitled to the utmost confidence. By other Governments of Europe it is created with the same respect; acter in all matters relating to statistics may be deemed permanently seatled. There is scarcely any point connected with the Trade, Manufac tures, Productions or Population of any Country, spon which full and most reliable information may not be gathered from its pages.

But this is only one of its several departments -all of them are distinguished by the same accuracy and practical utility. A complete digest of all Laws generally interesting to the Mercantile mercial interests or regulations, &c. &c. is reguady presented, and an amount of Legal Information ecis connected with the progress of the Arts and

A department of very general value is that of Essays and Discussions of subjects of both nalinguished political economists in the country have thus from time to time engaged in its support, and a number has rarely been issued that did not conbin some masterly paper upon some topic of deval Nations, and subjects of the same character. the Magazine contains a fine biographical trated by the engraving; 'A Night in an American Forest; Editer's Table; Review of Late Publications; Clippings tketch of the late Gregor Les, an elaborate ar- Odd Fellows' Directory for New-York State; Recent I. O ticle on the Commerce of Egypt, an able paper | O. F. Elections, &c. &c. by Prof. Tucker of the University of Virginia on ADEE & ESTABROOK, Publishers, 180 Nussan st. N.Y.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH

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WHOLE NO. 553.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1843.

United States for Fifty Years, a stirring Address Indiana-Loco-Foco State Nominations-Probable Whig Candidates, &c. Correspondence of The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia. Jan. 9, 1843-5 P. M. The Loco-Foco State Convention has just consought in vain in the pages of any or all the other cluded its session. It was held in the Representatives Hall, and there were between 3 and 400 de-Upon these grounds and from a conviction of its | legates present, 75 of whom were Loco-Foco Memrue value and intrinsic worth, we cannot too bers of the Legislature, 100 delegates from this County, and the remainder from the different parts of the State. A large number of Whigs were in The Convention was organized by the election tage, and support it for the eminent service it is of Hon. Ethan Allen Brown, once Governor of

loing to the profession in which he is engaged .- Ohio, as President, with the usual quantum of Vice We trust that the decided success which has at- Presidents and Secretaries. The nominations tended the publication throughout first seven vol- made were for Governor, JAMES WHITCOME, formimes will not only be continued but abundantly in- erly a member of the State Senate, and, during the creased with the eighth, which has just com- Presidency of Mr. Van Buren, Commissioner of the General Land Office. For Lieutenant Goverthis State under Van Buren, and now a prominent member, and to my mind, the most intelligent cognized as the first Monthly published in the Eng- of the Loco-Focos in the State Senate, representlish, and probably in any, language. Its contribu- ing the strong Whig County of Jefferson. Up to ions to the Imaginative Literature of the times to-day, Mr. E. A. HANNEGAN, ex Member of Con-Governor; but, although the candidates nominated had both declined a nomination, they were forced irresistible, and has a hold upon the people of Indiana which he has richly earned by his popular and unexceptionable course as Governor, which cannot easily be taken from him. I think there is didate for Lieutenant Governor. He is a stronger

man than Mr. Bright, the Loco-Foco candidate. han otherwise. Take it all in all, there is no. The Loco-Foco Convention have selected thirty two delegates to their National Convention. They to the selection of candidates for Governor and appointed also a Committee of five to correspond with the persons spoken of for President and Vice objected, that it was contrary to the rule which President, and ascertain their views relative to a requires at least one day's notice in all cases of National Bank, Protective Tariff, Tariff for Reve- elections by ballot. However, after a good deal of nue, Distribution and Restriction of the Veto power, and also to interrogate them as to their willing ness to abide the decision of a National Conven- at a quarter past 2 o'clock, commenced balloting tion, and no person who does not satisfactorily an | for candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Govswer these questions can receive the support of the Indiana Loco-Fucos. They added "Vice Prefor each candidate separately, and that the elecsident," as they avowed, to ensure that they "should tion of one be finished before proceeding to the not be caught in the same trap as the Whigs have." The Whig Convention will be like the one of toto select candidates and organize for the contest.

The Abolitionists have candidates in the field here already. E. Deming is their candidate for Governor, and will receive probably about 1,500

The vote in the Nominating Committee to-day on the first ballot was Whitcomb 44, T. J. Henley, (Speaker H. of R.) 41, and Hannegan about 30. Truly, yours, in haste, S. C.

Illinois-Joe Smith Liberated on Anbens Corpus-Mis Appearance-Judge Breese -Important Legal Decision, &c. Correspondence of The Tribane.

SENATE CHAMBER, SPRINGFIELD, III. Jan. 5, 1843.

Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet, has been be fore Judge Pope, of the U.S. District Court, at this place, for the last few days upon a writ of habeas corpus. Smith had been arrested upon a warrant of our Governor, by virtue of a requisition from the Governor of Missouri, founded upon the to wit: from 1835 to 1842 inclusive, making the affidavit of ex-Governor Boggs, charging, or attempting to charge, Smith with being accessory, before the fact, in an attempt to murder him last May. Smith sued out a writ of habeas corpus from our U. S. District Court, to obtain his liberty. The cause was heard yesterday. The Attorney tled, and the Loco-Focos will have full swing for General of Illinois, J. Lumborn, Esq. appeared in support of the warrant and arrest, and Justin Butterfield, Esq. of Chicago, and D. S. Edwards, of this place, appeared for the prisoner. After a full argument, Judge Pope decided this morning that Smith was illegally arrested, and should be restor

> ed to his liberty. The opinion of the Judge was very able, and in many parts eloquent. He examined the subject

> nearly all who heard it. In this case it was not pretended that Smith was in Missouri when the crime was committed, nor that he had actually fled from there; but it was contended that he was accessory before the fact, to the commission of crime in Missouri, and, therefore, he was constructively a fugitive from justice, although he had not been in Missouri since he was expelled from the State by the Lynchers several years ago. It was also contended that the U. S. Courts could not issue a writ of habeas corpus in a case like this. The Court had no doubt upon this last point, and upon the former the Judge said the proposition was monstrous, that a citizen of a free State, who had never been out of its territorial jurisdiction, could be sent out of it for trial for an offence committed, or alledged to be committed, in such other State, upon the request of its

For Joe I have little sympathy, but I believe he is not worse than his Missouri persecutors. Joe is attended here by about a score of his saints.

He does not appear to be a man of great capacity. I should judge that the animal propensities pre dominated in his brain. His perceptive powers, however, appear to be large.

An attempt has been made to get rid of Judge Browne, of the Supreme Court, by address of both houses of the Legislature, for incompetency, but it

The Legislature, U. S. Court, and the Supreme Court of the State, are now all in Session here .-In the latter a decision has been made which is of great importance to the press.

Some years since a tyrannical fellow named Pearsons obtained a seat on the Bench, as Judge Loco-Foco, and disliked "Whig lawyers," printers, &c. Pending a criminal trial before him at Chicago, the editor of the Whig newspaper made some remarks about an order of the Court requiring the doors to be closed, suggesting that it was Thereupon Pearsons had him arrested for contempt of Court, and hauled up before his austere majest and fixed \$100. The defendant brought a writ of error to the Supreme Court, and Judge Breese (who has been elected to the U. S. Senate in place of Judge Poung, the present Senator) closed his judicial duties by delivering the opinion of the Court reversing this fine.

I consider this decision one of immense importance to the press and to the bar. Courts in this country have generally blindly followed the decisions of the English Courts upon the subject of different sizes, 36 by 40 to 21 by 27; also—50 reams Contempts—holding that any judge might punish Envelope—150 gross Bonnet Boards, for sele at manufacturers' prices, by GAUNT & DERRICKSON, turers' prices, by GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 159 Southstreet. for contempt according to his arbitrary discretion, and that from his flat there could be no appealthus making one man the determiner of what constitutes contempt-the judge of the facts and lawand leaving those whom he might seek to place

beneath his wrath or malignity with no resource but to suffer in silent submission to his tyranny. Judge Breese decided that a writ of error lies in cases of contempt where it is shown the Court has no jurisdiction, and that no Court has any power to punish for contempt unless the alledged direct bearing over man's highest destines. If we take a contempt is committed in the presence of the Court contempt is committed in the presence of the Court or obstructs the administration of justice. That the rights of freeman are not dependant upon the arbitrary determination of every judge in cases of alledged contempt, but that a Court of Errors may the curative means recently discovered through the agency always inquire into the jurisdiction of the Court.

nois some character in the U. S. Senate.

Resignation of a Loco-Poco, and Election of a Whig Senator-The Gubernatorial Question settled-Morton's Election readered certain.

Judge Breese is an able man, and will give Illi-

Boston, Jan. 16, 1843.

The difficulty in which the House of Represennor, JESSE D. BRIGHT, United States Marshal for tatives was placed on Saturday, by the refusal of the Loco-Foco Senator from the Plymouth District to vacate his seat in the House, and to enter upon a message from the Senate informing the House gress and the opponent in 1840 of Henry S. Lane that the Hon, gentleman had declined to accept in the Seventh Congressional District, was sup- the office, and proposing a Convention, at half past posed by all to have the best chance, as he most 12 o'clock, to fill the vacancy. The House concertainly had the best right, to the nomination for curred in the proposition, and, at the hour appointed, the Senate came in for that purpose. The onlystrongest men. You need, however, have no fear of their election, for Gov. Bigger, who will be nominated next week at the White Course for its description of North Bridgewater received 300 votes, to 20 this deletion of their election. Constitutional candidates being Whigs, there was nominated next week at the Whig Convention, is cast for the other Whig candidates, and was declared elected. The Senate stands, therefore, 12 Whigs to 28 Loco-Focos. By this stroke of policv, the Loco-Focos have saved a vote in the House no doubt also but that the Hon. Mr. BRADLEY, of which may be of great importance to them, with-La Porte (Northern Indiana) will be the Whig can- out any practical dimunition of their overwhelming strength in the Senate.

After the retirement of the Senate, the Loco-Focos were rampant in favor of proceeding at once Lieutenant Governor. A portion of the Whigs sparring, the House, on motion of Mr. Park of Boston, voted, 222 to 96, to suspend the rule, and choice of another. The result of the first ballot

was as follows: Whele number ... Samuel E. Sewall, (Abolition).....

After the result had been declared, Mr. Walley of Roxbury, stated that there must be a mistake somewhere; for, by adding to the number of votes returned by the Committee, the names of three absentees, there appeared to be one more vote than there were members present. The names of the gentlemen supposed to be absent (3 Whigs and 1 Loco) being called, they did not answer, and no explanation of the disparity mentioned by Mr. Walley was offered. There being no choice, the House balloted again, with the fol-

lowing result: Whole pumber. John Davis, (Whig.

The result was no sooner announced, than certain Loco-Foces in the galleries commenced clapping, whereupon the House unanimously ordered the galleries to be cleared; but a motion for reconsideration was immediately made, and that question is now (a quarter before 4) under consideration.

The Gubernatorial election is now virtually set-HANCOCK. Yours.

HEALTH OF CITIES .- The New-England Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery, published in Boston, contains a paper prepared by George Hayward, M. D., giving the results of an investigation into the comparative number of deaths by consumption for the last thirty years in the three cities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, fully, and his opinion meets the approbation of from which valuable and interesting conclusions may be drawn. The following table presents the aggregate number of deaths in each of these cities for each period of ten years, ending with

840:-			
n Boston— Whale No. By Consumptio First 10 years 3,741 1,391 b Second 10 years 12 379 2,046 Third 10 years 17,496 2,066	eing	1 166	3.0.30
For S0 years	14.	1 in (1.195
First 10 years 27,000	"	1 in : 1 in : 1 in :	5.636 5.952
	44	1 in (3.493
Third 10 years52 900		1 in 1	7.003

A decrease of Consumption, Dr. Hayward says, self is correct. is evident from these statements, and is without doubt to be attributed to a variety of causesmainly to the great improvements that have taken place in living during the last thirty years; to the increased comforts of life, which are now enjoyed by every class of the community. People are better fed, better clothed, live in more comfortable houses, indulge less in excesses of all kinds, and pay more attention to personal cleanliness, than they formerly did. They adopt better and more effectual means to protect themselves from the vicissitudes of temperature; and the low rate at which cotton fabrics can be obtained, and the con-cartilage, bone and all the surrounding parts, until, final the nose was entirely eaten of them, have no doubt consequent general use of them, have no doubt contributed essentially to this desirable result.

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some profound secret revealed, having an important and mind struck with wonder! What rapid strides has science made in every department of civilized life! particularly is that which relates to the knowledge of the human system in health and disease. How valuable and indispensable are miration glow at the logenuity, the near approach to the elaborate investigations of Physiology, or the science of Lirg, and the Pathology of prevalent diseases, much valua-ble practical knowledge has been gained. In consequence of becoming acquainted with the organization, the elements of the various tissues and structures of the system, remedies have been sought after and discovered exactly adapted to combine with, neutralize and expel morbine matter, the cause of disease, and substitute healthy action in its place. The beautiful simplicity of this mode of treatment is not only suggested by the pathology of diseases, not only grate-ful to the sufferer, but perfectly in consonance with the operations of Nature, and satisfactory to the views and reasonings of every intelligent, reflecting mind. It is thus that SANDS'S the system. The Sarsaparilla is combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and its unpr long pined under the most distressing chronic maladies, has given it an exalted character, furnishing as it does evidence f its own intrinsic value, and recommending it to the at flicted in terms the afflicted only can know. It has long

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the heretolore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable. The proprietors here avail themselves of the opportunity of saving it is a source of coastant satisfaction that they are

made the means of reheving such an amount of suffering means of reheving such an amount of suffering Messrs. Sands: Gent-Words cannot express the gratitude I neel for your treatment to me, a stranger suffering under one of the most loathsome siseases that ma are is can

mear the eabow.

"The pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my fingers, and for two years my sufferings were beyond discription, I tried various remedies and consuited different Physicians in New-York and amongst them the late Dr. Bushe, who told me the disease of the arm was caused by the large quantity of mercury taken to core the inflammation of my eyes.

My sufferings continued, the arm enlarged, tumours formed to different places, and in a few months discharged, making ten running ulcers at one time, some above and some below the elbow, and the discharge was so offensive that no person could bear to be in the room where I was—

that no person could bear to be in the room where I was— I then applied to another distinguished Physician—who told me amputation of the arm was the only thing that could save my life, as it was impossible to cure so dreactula disease; but as I was unwilling to consent to it he recommended me to use Swaim's Panacca freely, which I did without deriving out little benefit. "For three years I was unable to raise my hand to my head or count my hair, and the scrofula now my agin or my near to come in a control in a control in the bone in different places, causing extensive interations and it is ared it might reach and sestroy the brain—the head swelled very much, accompanied with violent pain, numerous external remedies were recommended, but they did no good. remedies were recommended, but they did no good.—
About a year since I was taken severely ill with a swelling of the body from feed to bod, so that I was entirely helpiess, the Doctor advised me to go to the Hospital, for he did not understand my oase; for the last few monits I had been affilted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard I could scarcely get my breath. A hatching cough constantly annoyed me, and this combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable. Such gentlemen, had been my situation for seven years of my hie other I commenced the use of your Sarsapa illa, but as my case was considered hopeless, and the near prospect of a specify dissolution seemed inevitable, I felt but little encouragement to prisevere. The persuasion of triends induced me to try your medicine, which in a lew days produced a great change in my system generally, by causing an appetite, reheving the my system pains, and giving me strength; as success inspires confidence, I was encouraged to persevere, my pains grew easier, my strength returned, food relisited, the nices heated, new tiesh formed, and I once more felt within me that I might get well. I have now used the Sarsaparilla about two months and am like a different using. The arm that was to be amputated has entirely healed, a thing that seemed impossible. I can scarcely believe the evidence of my own eyes, but such is the fact; and it is now as useful as a any period of my life, and my general health is better than it has been four years Bast.

of. "Truly have you proved yourself the good aritan to the afflicted, for next to my Creator my life is Samarian to the america, for hex to the creator by the same of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. The value of such a medicine is countless beyond price, money cannot pay for it. I have been raised from death, I may say, for my friends and myself thought it impossible I could recover. And now gendemen suffer me to add another proof certified to by my friends and guardinas as a just acknowledgement of the virtues of your health restoring Sarsaparilla. That the afficted may also use it and enjoy the benefits it slone can confer, is the heartfelt, fervent wish of their and your triend.

MARTHA CONLIN.

I know Martha Conlin and believe what she states in this the bow marting color for the color of St. Peter's Church
Rector of St. Peter's Church

I know Martha Coolin, and have known of her suffering | JOHN DUBOIS, Bishop of New-York.

I place full confidence in the statement made, by Martha Coulin, having known her the past twesty years. I will cheerfully give any particulars in relation to her case to those who may wish further information.

Sr. ELIZABETH. Superior of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prince-erreet, N. V. Dec. 14, 1842.

I have considence in the representations made by Martha Coulin, and have full knowledge of her case.

ELIJAH F. PURDY.

Alderman 18th Ward of the City of New-Yerk.

Martha Conlin has lived in my family the last 13 years, and I hereby certify the foregoing statement made by her-self is correct. Mrs. MARY B. LLOYD, No. 601 Broad st. Newark, N. J.

The following certificate is from a gentleman who lost the whole of his nose from a severe. Scrofolous disease. It speaks for itself. BROOKLYN, Nov. 25, 1842.

Messrs. Sanns: Gent.—Although I am disfigured and de-formed for life, I have not lost my recollection; and never, while I exist, shall I cease to feel grateful for benefits conferred, through the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the year 1828 with a scro.ulous affection on the end of my nose, commencing with a small red spot, attended with aching and burning sensations. This induced rubbing, and now commenced the ravages of a disease which progressed as follows: the left nostril was first destroyed, and, continuing upwards, it crossed the bridge of the nose, and, seizing upon the right side, destroyed the the nose was entirely case for the passing the case from the eye to the nose obliterated, which caused a continual flow of tears. The disease now setzed upon the upper lip, extending to the right cheek, and my feelings and sufferings were such as can better be imagined than described. I am a native of Nottingham, in England, and my case is well known there. The first Physicians in the Kingdom that the wife in the passing that one time I well known there. The first Physicians in the Kingdom prescribed for hie, but with little benefit. At one time I was directed to take 63 drops of the 'Tinettre' of Iodine' three times a day, which I continued for six months in succession. At another time I applied Oil of Vitrioi to the particession. At another time I applied Oil of Vitrioi to the particession. At another time I applied Oil of Vitrioi to the partices of the prescription of Sir Astley Cooper's, but all proved in vain. I conduced to grow worse, and as a drowning man will catch at a straw, I used every remedy I could hear of that was considered applicable to my case, until I became disgusted with the treatment, and relinquished all bone of ever yettic well.

Many pronounced the disease a Cancer, but Dr. M—, under whose treatment I was, considered it Scrofnions Lupns, and this is the name given it by medical men. As a last resort I was recommended to try change of all As pe of ever getting well. Lupas, and this is the manufacture of air and a last resort I was recommended to any Change of air and an Atlantic voyage, and in April last I sailed for America, and arrived here in the tooth of May. The disease continued granually to increase, extending upwards and backwards, having destroyed the entire toose, and last verying towards the frontal bone, it seized upon the upper jaw and

While crossing on the Ferry-hoat from Brooklyn to New-York, a gentleman was attracted by my appearance and thus accosted me: "My friend, have you need the Sarsaparilla?" Yes, replied I, various kinds, and every thing elections of the Boston Miscellany, &c. 127 Massan st. Sold wholesale and retail at 135 Massau st. and retailed at 136 Massau st. and retailed at 137 Broadway, Mrs. Harperta, 171 Bowery, 139 Fulton st. Then use it, for I believe it will cure you." Being thus addressed by a stranger I was induced to make trial of a medicine he so highly reconstructed.

I purchased one bottle which

mended.

I purchased one bottle, which gave some reliaf, and wonderful to tell, after using your Sarsaparilla less than two wonderful to tell, after using your Sarsaparilla less than two wonderful to tell, after using your Sarsaparilla less than two wonderful to tell, after using your Sarsaparilla less than two wonds to bave a beautiful head of hair, that he manufactures and base is stopped in its ravages, all those racking and tormesting pains are good, and I those who have a beautiful basing and part in the same of Tyre, which having mark improved, he guarantees will be effectual in permanent of the providence, I attribute the result entirely to the use of Sanda's Sarsaparilla. With

Improvement in whatever regards the happiness and we

ments, and other similar complaints.

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Micab End twin,
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under one of the most loathsome suscess that make is capable of bearing. The disease with which I was afflicted commenced with inflammation of the eyes, in the year 1836, which caused almost total blindness. For this I was treated and finally relieved, but the remedies were such as to cause the development of a scronious affection on my but arm near the chow.

period of my life, and thy general health is better than it has been for years past.

Health; what magic in the word! how many thousands have sought it in foreign lands and sanny climes, and have sought in vain! Yet ireame to me when I had given up to die, and as I feel the pulsations of health coursing through my veins, my whole heart and soul go torth in fervent gratitude to the author of all our sure mercies, that he has been graciously pleased to bless the means made of "Truly have you proved yourself the good."

Given at New York this 14th day of December, 1342.

PEAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 160 Nassan-st. (opposite the City Hull,) where those who have HOUSES or LOTS FOR SALE or TO LET, may have them registered for the accommodation of those who may wish to parchase or hire. Maps and Plans with the exhibited and explained, with the price of the same, without charge until sold or let according to directices—which may facilitate negotiations by enabling those in search of property readily to find the best adapted at the lowest price.

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V -The abridged and cheap edition of this work is now ready for sale at 13 Spruce street, by R. BARNARD Of this work, the learned Dr. Hawks thus writes:-" I

bave, with much care, examined this book; and, I must say, that it has pleased me much. It presents the correction of numerous errors to be found in previ us treatness on the grammar of our language; and is uself, more philosephical than any similar work with which I am acquainted. On the whole, I consider it the best grammar of the English language, with which I am acquainted. F. L. Hawns, L.L.D. D.D. Ed. N. Y. Quarterly Review. POOKKEEPING, WRITING AND

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Populabled and for sale Jones's Principles and Practice of Bookkeeping 3vo. Price 12s. Teachers, by the help of this treatise, will be able to impart more knowledge in a few weeks than can be effected in as many months by any

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been beforethe citizens of New York for a sufficient length of time to test its vertues, and we are happy to start that so far as we have been able to learn, it has powed its it as infallible care. Its use has we believe been attended with perfect success; as the following certificates will show:

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would inform his old customers, and all those who wish to have a heartiful head of hair, that he manufactures, and has for tale at 252 Broome st and 1 Doyer st near Chatham agair, his celebrated Essence of Tyre, which having

re that the amone and medicine and get cured, medicine and get cured, I remain, with ferlings of lasting gratitude, Your friend, THOMAS LLOYD, Nutria Alley, Pearlstreet November of November 1 TATE OF NEW-YORK, } On this 25th day of November, Chy of Broblin, ss. 11842, before me came Thomas aloyd, and acknowledged the truth of the foregoing paper, and that he executed the same.

HENRY C. MURPHY, Mayor of the Gity of Brooklym.

Mayor of the Gity of Brooklym.

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Coal, broken egg, stove and nut sizes; Liverpool, Orrel and Schuylkill, White Ash Coals for stoves and fur-

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D. UV Peach Orchard Red Ash, now seiling from the yard 504 Washington-street, two doors above Spring, broken from clean lump, doubly screened, and delivered free of cartage, and weighed by a City Weigher, at the fol-

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N B—1000 tons Pez and Dust cheap.

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OF ON-COAL! COAL!!-Th

weighed by a city weigher.

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a25 if Richard P. Dunn, Surveyor.

Henry G Thompson. LEWIS PHILLIPS, Secretary.

GEO. IRELAND, President.

desire that the afflicted may no longer delay, but use the

ents, and other similar complaints.

A. B. McDonald, Secretary.

VOL. II. NO. 241. to the People of the Union on the subject of a Tariff, a discussion of the late Treaty, and an amount of Commercial Statistics which would be

> periodicals of the day. strongly recommend this Magazine to the patronage and support of every class, to whom it must prove of decided utility. Every Merchant, espe- attendance. cially, should read it for his own practical advan-

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE: (Reprint.) July to December, 1842. J. Mason, cor. of Pine-st. and Broadway.

We believe 'Blackwood' is now generally rehave, as a whole, no superior. In Criticism, especially of History and Poetry, it will bear comparison with any work but the Edinburgh Quarterly, and even that can hardly claim precedence in regard to Poetry. Its Moral standard is high, but often obscured by National and class prejudices; while its Toryism in Church and State, its bitter, blind hostility to all innovation, are indefensible. These do no harm here, however, except in displacing better matter; we read them with a good-natured smile, and regard them as some lately dug-up petrefaction of the Eleventh Century-with an amused curiosity, and nothing more. Perhaps, in this and of rash experiment, the sedative influence of his Old-World Conservatism is rather beneficent European periodical we could so ill afford to spare as 'Old Ebony,' and we thank Mr. Mason for the celerity and cheapness with which it is supplied

to the American public. MESOPOTAMIA AND ASSYRIA: By J. B. FRASER, Esq. (1 vol.

12mo. pp. 336 This work, forming No. CLVII. of their Family Library," is just published by Harper & Brothers. The author treats, concisely of course, f the history from the earliest period of the Assyrian and Babylonian Empires, and of the later history and present state of Mesopotamia and Assyria; including an account of the remarks- day, a delegated Convention-a business meeting ble views of ancient Babylon, Nineveh, &c., and an interesting sketch of the Manners and Customs of the people who inhabit the country at the preent time. The work is illustrated by a map and

Cost of Cleaning Streets.

Streets of the City of New-York.								
Years.	Gross expenses		Am't manure & garbage s'id		Nett cost to the			
1836	\$179,485	72	\$41,836	68	\$137,649	04		
*1837	165,244	08	47,700	86	118,543	22		
*1838	146,956	51	47,247	02	99,700	49		
1839	1 145,500	00	50,335	94	95,164	06		
1840	149,930	65	35,711	72	111,213	93		
1841	149,163	03	33,364	74	115,298	31		
11040	100 OFF	25	44 000	00	02 100	no		

†1842...|*137,957 35| 44,329 26| 93,128 08 Total.....\$770,711 14 Above is the statement of the nett expenses for leaning the streets during the past seven years. whole next balance against the city for the above time of \$770.711 14, averaging yearly \$110,101 60. * Whige in power from May to next May. | † Nearly. CITY CONTRACTS.

Mr. Editor: I observe in the proceedings in the Legislature, that Mr. Daly has introduced a bill, on motion, to prevent our Common Council from entering into any contracts for more than one year, and to my astonishment, Mr. Jones, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has reported in favor of its passage, and with several others of the City Delegation, is urging its immediate passage, contrary, I believe, to the views of a netcentwentieths of our tax-paying citizens. In fact, no one has asked or petitioned for such a law, the passage of which would subject our city to an additional annual expense of more than \$40,000 in cleaning streets-as will be seen by the above statement for the last seven years, averaging over \$110,000 per annum. Now, there are responsible men that are willing to contract at a saving of from 40 to \$50,000 per annum, providing they can have them from three to five years-which all and its rank as an authority of the highest char- must admit is the shortest possible time any contractor would be willing to furnish horses, carts, &c. &c.; in fact, the party now opposed to contracting the streets passed, in one board last year, a bill to let them for five years, knowing that for a less time little could be saved by contract. This is only one item. In a great commercial city like New York, public buildings and all great improvements always have and always should be done by contract, which many times require years to accomplish. What surprised me most is that the party now urging this measure from our city, have always opposed any abridgement of our corporate Community, the decisions of the various Courts powers, and I cannot for one moment believe that of the United States on questions involving com- this bill can ever become a law by the votes of our country members, who will look dispassionately on the measure, and to these and the Executive we look for a maintainance of our chartered rights, as which cannot but prove of the highest practical we have little to expect from our city Delegation, willty is thus furnished in a collected and conve- most of them having little or no interest as taxment form. Statistics of Natural History, of sub- payers. I should not have expressed my views thus freely upon this matter, if it were not that contracts are now advertised for proposals for every thing which properly falls within the cleaning the streets for three, four and five years, range of mercantile interests are carefully and co- and our expectations have been raised of reducing our enormous city expenses. A TAX-PAYER.

LTI. O. O. F .- THE RAINBOW, or ODD FEL-LOWS MAGAZINE, No. II., will be published on Mon- of the North Eastern Circuit. He was a great day Morning, January 16, illustrated with an elegant Steel banal and local interest. Some of the most dis- Engraving containing THIRTY-TWO IMPERIAL OC-TAVO PAGES of beautiful letter press, on fixest paper .-Price 121 cents.

'Outlet of Lake George,' an embellishment on steel' 'Agatha,'a Poem, by W. H. Burleigh; 'The Principle of owing to the "weakness of his Honor's head," &c. | Nassau-street, (opposite the Park.) Combination, by Rorace Greeley, Esq.; The Poetry of ided and permanent importance. The Tariff, Temperance, a synopsis, with extracts, of the celebrated Free Banking Laws, Commercial Rights of Neu- production of William Wallace, of Kentucky, recently delivered at Concert Hall, and at Niblo's; 'Voyage around my Chamber, 'in forty-twa chapters, (to be continued) transhave thus been profoundly and ably discussed in lated from the French of Navier de Maistre, by Nathaniel 13 pages. Lectures or Essays upon the Moral W. Chittenden, Esq.; 'Poem,' by Alfred B. Street, prothemes connected with Commerce, and succinct nonced before the Grand Lodge of New-York State; Children; 'Alphabetical Essays,' No. 2, by R. H. Taylet satisfactory sketches of the lives of eminent lor; 'Sketches in India;' 'The Lost One;' 'To the Guarmerchants and scientific men are frequently given. dians of Female Education, by L. H. Sigourney; 'Filish Piety, by E. C. H.; 'The Permanence of Words;' 'To-As at once an illustration and a proof of these re- Morrow; 'The Lady and the Philosopher,' by Mrs. Anna Morrow; 'The Lady and the Philosopher,' by Mrs. Anna Marks, we may observe that the present number L. Snelling; 'John Max, the Hunter,' by N. W. C, illus-

the Progress of Population and Wealth in the ji4 General Wholesa is Agents for the United States.